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carry sufficient water for the entire voyage ; use of Nile water on board is forbidden. Inspection of travelers' luggage shall take place on board. Vessels carrying a physician must also have a sanitary guard who has undergone disinfection. Soiled wash clothing must be thoroughly disinfected. A further sanitary inspection must take place at Trieste.

EGYPT.—By proclamation of the governor of Cairo, of May 18, the ministerial order of October 17, 1895, is put in force. It contains some special regulations with regard to mosques. It further forbids the unlading of goods and the washing of clothing on the east bank of the Nile, between the most northerly point of the Island of Rodah and the old museum of Bulak. Water is allowed to be drawn only at certain specified points. The public baths, which are known to be a source of danger, are closed. Violation of these regulations is punishable by flogging.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 2, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended May 30, 1896.

There were 10 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 3; 23 from yellow fever, the same as in the foregoing week; 1 from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 9 from beriberi, an increase of 1; 2 from enteric fever, a decrease of 1; 31 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 8, and none from whooping cough. From all causes there were 303 deaths, a decrease of 36—on the whole, an improvement, and while the number of cases and deaths from yellow fever is the same, we still may consider the disease on the decline.

The Montevidean Government raised the quarantine on ships from Brazilian ports on the 27th of the month of May.

Since last report, the following-named ships have been visited or received bills of health from this office: May 27, bark *Auriga*, British, for Brunswick, Ga. May 28, barkentine *Effendi*, British, for Savannah, Ga.; bark *Charles Loring*, American, for Barbados, West Indies, and bark *Ella*, American, for Barbados, West Indies. May 29, bark *Sereia*, Portuguese, for Savannah, Ga., and steamship *Olbers*, Belgian, for New York. May 30, ship *Mary L. Burril*, British, for New York, and steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for New York from Santos. June 1, steamship *Uganda*, British, for Mobile, Ala.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CHINA.

Report on plague in Canton.

CANTON, *May 12, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor, besides sending sanitary reports to the United States Marine-Hospital Bureau, to inform you that the bubonic plague is causing many deaths among the Cantonese, and has appeared in several localities in the interior of Kwangtung Province. It is not so bad as in 1894, when it was estimated that about 120,000 Chinese died of the plague in the city of Canton between March and August, inclusive.

Hongkong has had the plague, more or less, since May, 1894, and has been losing about 12 persons daily during the past month. Of course, a much larger number of deaths occur in Canton, perhaps half as many as occurred here up to May 12, 1894.

Great care is necessary on the part of European and American residents to prevent this malignant pestilence from extending to foreigners.

In all probability the bubonic plague will become established in Canton and Hongkong as it has been in Pakhoi, and in its "home" in the province of Hunan. As yet physicians are baffled and perplexed in treatment of a disease which can be prevented but not cured. It is blood poison; and no one seems to know how it should be treated.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SEYMOUR,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Prevalence of smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of June 15, 1896, the United States consul at Cardenas reports that there were 3 cases of yellow fever—1 fatal—during the week ended June 13.

The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports 4 deaths from yellow fever and 64 from smallpox in that city during the week ended June 21, 1896. Under the head of prevailing diseases he reports "smallpox, yellow fever, intestinal disorders, and malarial fevers."

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended June 25, 1896, there were approximately 20 cases of yellow fever, with 9 deaths. There were also 21 deaths from smallpox during the same period.

The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended June 24, 1896, there were 56 cases of yellow fever and 42 deaths therefrom in Matanzas. He adds: "All cases of yellow fever are confined to the Spanish troops; no cases in the harbor." In reply to a cablegram from this office asking for confirmation of a report of cholera in Matanzas, the consul wired on June 28 as follows:

"No cholera here. Yellow fever prevalent among the troops. One case of smallpox reported in the city."

The following reports have been received from Sagua la Grande and Santiago:

SAGUA LA GRANDE, *June 9, 1896.*

SIR: In forwarding sanitary report for the week ended the 6th instant, in which are reported 17 cases and 3 deaths from yellow fever, I have the honor to say that, from credible information, this official report does not show the extent of the ravages of yellow fever.

During the week referred to, the deaths from yellow fever, confined almost exclusively to the troops, reached over 30.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER B. BARKER,
United States Commercial Agent.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.